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Table All communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-companied by the name and address of the writeer.

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The next time editor Dana, of the New York Sun, lectures on journalism he should inform the prospective editors in his audience how to avoid criminal libel suits.

If Russia, France, Japan and the United States enter into a partnership to lay a submarine cable it is probable that almost any bank would discount the firm's paper at sixty days without collaterals.

If Abraham Lincoln held that he could sign the bills which Congress passed during its last hours any time within the ten days after its adjournment, as has been affirmed, his successors have an excellent precedent.

Since the story of Count Castellane having his face slapped by an actress has got into the newspapers perhaps it is just as well for his honeymoon happiness that he and his wife are, for a few days at least, beyond the reach of the mails.

It would seem that there were enough dead ducks about Washington to have made it unnecessary for the President to leave the capital to kill eighteen or twenty a day. The ducks who left the Capitol March 4 at noon for the last time are very dead.

A reading of the report of the committee of the Senate regarding the attempt to steal the Roby bill gives one a feeling that its authors "protest too much." The committee should have added that the bill undoubtedly wandered off itself to have rounded out its report.

It is now reported that the corruption fund of the Roby Racing Association. estimated at \$100,000, has been transferred from Indianapolis to Springfield, Ill., where a Legislature is in session. It must have departed after the attempt to steal the anti-Roby bill so miserably failed.

The Nicholson bill as finally agreed upon by both branches of the Legislature received two-thirds of the votes of both parties. At no time has it been treated as a party measure, and if it becomes a law it cannot be so regarded. If the history of its development could be written it would be interesting read-

The mistake should not be made of expecting too much from the next Congress. The House will be Republican. but there will not be a Republican majority in the Senate, and there will be a Democratic President. After 1896, unless the signs fail, the Republicans will be in power in all branches of the government.

A committee appointed to investigate the workings of the Associated Charities in Cincinnati has reported adversely as to their methods and work. In conclusion, the report says: "The Associated Charities collected last year \$8,000. The salaries aggregated nearly \$7,000. Not a dollar of the collections was expended for charity." The salaried officers evidently think that charity begins at home, and in this case it seems to have ended there.

The fact that for the second time the first prize in the State oratorical contest has been taken by a young woman should set the young men thinking. Perhaps a good subject for their debating societies would be "Where Are We and Whither Are We Drifting?" Incidentally, perhaps, it might be well to inquire of what use is it to the average young woman to be able to face an audience and make a speech, and whether the time devoted to oratory might not be much more profitably spent in some

It is a close question whether a bill that has been vetoed by the Governor and failed once of passage over his veto can be called up for another vote. The question on the return of a vetoed bill is, "Shall the bill pass, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" and as this is the only question that can be put it would seem that the vote on it is final. Nevertheless, there is some ground for a different view, and if the friends of a vetoed measure can rally votes enough to pass it on a second trial they are justified in testing the question.

Pennsylvania has an industrial art | and women, and the better cooked it is school, which is the only institution of its kind in the United States. It was established in 1876 and owes its origin to the increased interest awakened in artistic manufactures by the centennial exhibition of that year. Its purpose is not to teach art, as such, but to furnish such instruction in drawing, painting. modeling, carving and designing as is uired by designers, superintendents and workmen in factories. In view of all the aimless art work on the one hand and the anxiety on the other ong young people who have spent

applying their knowledge it might be ght that such a school would so fill a want that it would prosper financially. As a matter of fact, however, it is heavily in debt, and is asking the State for a large appropriation. The artist-artisan is yet a being of the future in this country.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT!

This title of one of Bulwer's novels is the question of the hour. The "he" in the case is the Governor and the "it" is the so-called Nicholson bill. The Governor's disposition of this now celebrated measure is a current theme of conjecture and a good subject for wagers. What will he do with it? First, he may sign it, and he might do that from one of several motives. In the constitutional sense for the Governor to sign a bill is to approve it, but he might affix his signature without giving his mental approval. He might yield his convictions to the judgment of others or to the popular will; he might sign it because he was afraid to do otherwise, or he might sign it, thinking thereby "to put the Republican party in a hole." These are merely conjectural suggestions. In the legal sense a signature is an approval without reference to the Governor's motives. Second, the Governor may veto the

bill, and if he wanted to make a somewhat ostentatious display of opposition and place himself on the record that is what he would probably do. Governor Matthews is not given to ostentatious display or doing things for effect, and there is no reason to suppose that he is violently opposed to this bill. His personal sympathies are not with the liquor business, and there is nothing in his record to indicate that he is opposed to restrictive legislation on the subject. But he is a Democrat, and the traditional policy of his party would suggest a veto. Possibly he may choose to stand with the Lieutenant Governor and a majority of his party in both houses who voted for the bill, but more likely he will not. He has shown aptness in discovering plausible grounds of objection to measures that did not suit him and ingenuity in presenting them, and no doubt he could frame a veto message on this measure that would fire the Democratic heart and increase his popularity with his party. From a Democratic standpoint the Journal thinks a veto would be good politics, and as Governor Matthews has a keen sense for good politics it is possible he may dethe bill with his veto it would likely be passed, his objections notwithstanding. This could be done any time before midnight of Monday, the 11th inst. | sidered they deserve nothing worse than But the Governor may veto the bill in such a way that it cannot be passed over his objections at this session of the Legislature. The Constitution says:

If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return in which case it shall be a law, unless th Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the General Assembly, at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor.

Under this provision the Governor may hold the bill till the expiration of the session and within five days thereafter may file a veto in the office of the Secretary of State which would kill the bill until the next Legislature. If he wishes to kill it without giving the present Legislature a chance to pass it over his veto this is what he would do.

There is still another course open to the Governor. If he is afraid or unwilling to become identified with the measure by signing it, but still not averse to it becoming a law, he can accomplish this by simply doing nothing and letting it become a law without his signature. as it would do five days after the adjournment unless he filed a veto as above stated. If he decides to withhold his signature the fate of the bill will not be known until the expiration of the five days after the adjournment

### during which he may file a veto. GASTRONOMICAL HYGIENICS.

It is an old subject, yet one of perennial interest. Everybody that exists eats. Not all persons attach equal importance to the function. Some eat to live and others live to eat, but in one way or another all recognize the necessity of the practice. While there may have been cases of life having been shortened by overeating, there is no instance on record of it being prolonged by starvation. In short, the connection between living and eating seems to be logical as well as physiological.

Eating implies food, and food implies cooking. Rare food is a badge of barbarism, especially as to meats. Most fruits can be eaten raw, if thoroughly ripe, but in any state short of thorough ripeness they should be cooked. And even if ripe they ought to be as nearly fresh as possible. A peach or an orange freshly plucked from the tree is very different from one that has been plucked green and ripened off the tree, or from one plucked ripe and allowed to lie many days. People who live where oranges grow declare that those do not know what the fruit really is who eat it after it has been plucked before it is fully ripe and transported a thousand miles from its parent branch. a vast difference between a ripe watermelon fresh from the vine and cool with the morning dew and one that has ripened in freight cars, commission houses and grocery stores. But even unripe fruits are improved by cooking,

While it is entirely permissible to eat raw fruits, the eating of grains raw is scarcely to be thought of, though some cranky vegetarians advocate and practice it, and the eating of raw meats is barbarous. The effects of the latter can be sufficiently studied in its influence on the lower animals. Every sportsman knows that raw meat blunts a hunting dog's fine sense of smell, as well as his intelligence, and every dog fancier knows that it brutalizes them. If raw meat is bad for dogs it is bad for men

the better. The promihent evils of American cooking probably are bad cooking and and watchfulness, bad seasoning and want of knowledge how to make things good. Cooks, like poets, are born, not asked how he mixed his paints he answered, "With brains," and so cooking should be done. Calves' brains can be made a very toothsome dish, but they need to be cooked with human brains and time in study to find a means of and flavored with intellect. The cor-

makes it equally certain that some persons never can become good cooks, no matter what amount of instruction, at so many points. training or practice they may have. As some persons have no ear for music and others are naturally color blind, so some have no talent for cookery. To try to make good cooks out of these is like trying to make ballet dancers out of club-footed girls or artists out of colorblind people

Everybody knows that bad cooking is a prolific source of dyspepsia and domestic trouble, a destroyer of appetite, a ruiner of stomachs and an abomination generally. But not everybody knows that one of the most common and worst forms of bad cooking is half cooking or undercooking. The things that can be injured by overcooking are comparatively few, while those that are ruined by half cooking or undercooking are numerous. In other words, half cooking and undercooking constitutes a large part of bad cooking: No matter how well things are seasoned, if they are undercooked they are not fit to eat. Let any one take a half-cooked dish of to-day, especially meats, and cook it as much more to-morrow, and one will discover the difference between partial and thorough cooking. With vegetables thorough cooking brings out their flavor, and with meats it makes them tender, juicy, palatable and digestible. In a community where people pay for their domestic fuel by the year why should anybody eat undercooked food? The difference between half-cooked and thoroughly cooked food represents only a little time and patience. Left upon the range long enough, the fire will do the rest.

HUMORISTS AT WAR. Max O'Rell enters the North American Review with a hop, skip and jump, and proceeds to haul Mark Twain over the coals in a truly artistic manner. Twain recently read a translation of Paul Bourget's book on America and criticised it unmercifully, incidentally indulging in some remarks relative to the French people which O'Rell considers coarse and insulting rather than humorous. Mr. O'Rell himself regards Bourget's work, so far as its opinions are concerned, as a huge joke, because no man can properly have opinions concerning a country when he has known it but six months. Twain, he declares, cannot appreciate other people's jokes, professional humorists lacking capacity cide on this course. If he should return in that direction. Bourget's book in the original is, he says, so beautiful in style as to make him forget its faults of opinion, but even when the latter are conlight ridicule. Twain, instead, indulges in spiteful flings and vulgar retorts, quoting, for instance, this pleasantry from a Frenchman: "I suppose life can never get entirely dull to an American, because whenever he can't strike up any other way to put in his time, he can always get away with a few years trying to find who his grandfather was." To it he replies: "I reckon a Frenchman's got his little standby for a dull time, too: because when all other interests fail he can turn in and see if he can't

find out who his father was." O'Rell considers the first remark good-natured bit of chaffing on American snobbery and the last a gratuitous charge of immorality hurled at French women, and he "roasts" Mr. Twain accordingly. The American acknowledged that he read Zola's "La Terre" when he wanted to know Paris, and O'Rell says this is as if one visiting the city on the lake should read Stead's "If Christ Came to Chicago" as a guide. "He (Twain) has read 'La Terre'-this kind-hearted, refined humorist," says the Frenchman. "When Mark Twain visits a garden does he smell the violets, the roses, the jasmine or the honeysuckle? No, he goes in the far-away corner where the soil is prepared.' Then Mr. O'Rell, whose own humor, as commonly known, is light and delicate, drops his airy style of satire and habit of discussing natural traits in a tolerant, good-humored way, and savagely proceeds to point out some American faults and foibles. It must be acknowledged that he gets rather the better of Twain and has no need to apologize for the quality of his English, which he confesses not to find easy writing, but it is rather a pity that humorists should fall out and go to scolding. It is true that Twain's peculiar style of humor is apt to verge upon the vulgar and brutal, and that he does not grow more refined as he gets on in years, but it was hardly worth the cost of a fit of anger for the Frenchman to pay heed to him

when Americans do not.

THE DRIFT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS. That class of demagogues whose only hope of political preferment lies in the success they may attain in arousing the jealousies of the mass of people against those who are regarded as capitalists and monopolists are constantly telling us that the legislation and the decisions of the courts of the country are in favor of the privileged few and against the rights of the masses. As a matter of fact, the general tenor of all national and State legislation in the larger States for years has uniformly tended to secure the rights of the masses. In the same direction have been the decisions of the higher courts, and particularly of the Supreme Court of the United States. The recent decision affecting patents and practically destroying monopolies worth hundreds of millions is not the first or the most important decree of the highest tribunal of the Nation tending to broaden the power of the people over the great corporations whose operations affect all citizens. Forty years ago the Supreme Court would not have held that Congress had the power to place restrictions upon what are known as interstate railroads to the extent of requiring them to give the same rates for transportation to all shippers, and even to fix rates which shall be reasonable. .It is very doubtful if the Supreme Court of the United States, forty years ago, would have affirmed the right of States to fix the rates of transportation, limiting the exercise of that power to what is just to railway companies. Within recent years that tribunal, having rejected the narhalf cooking. Bad cooking implies lack | row construction of the Constitution, of judgment, lack of care, painstaking has done all these things. By the decisions of that court the railways are quite as much under the control of government as if they were its property. made. When Sir Joshua Reynolds was | The latest decision affecting the life of patents seems to be based upon the same principle as that which led the court to sustain the interstate-commerce act, which is that the Constitution and the laws under it are designed to pro-

tainty that cooks are born, not made, rather than to sustain the claims of work, since there is hardly a city par those corporations whose interests touch the interests and welfare of the people

Such important facts as these, showing that the decisions of the highest courts recognize more and more the paramount rights of the people, these disturbers utterly ignore. They prefer to declare that the courts are against the masses, when, in truth, the whole tribunal is to broaden the power of the people in legislation and to advance their interests in the interpretation of the Constitution and the laws.

Several years ago a distinguished public man, now dead, said that no very extended injury could come to the people from trusts and combinations for the reason that they would either fall to pieces because of internal weakness or would succumb to the influence of free competition. There are indications that this prediction may be true in the signs of weakness shown by several leading trusts. The Whisky Trust, which has practically held up the trade for years, is now in the hands of a receiver because its maintenance has become so expensive. The Cordage Trust. having passed through the hands of a receiver, has been reorganized in a manner which has caused so much dissatisfaction with many stockholders that a new company has been formed as a rival. After an extended period of sharp and costly competition, the Sugar Refining Trust has entered into a combination with the independent refiners to advance prices. Thus the Sugar Trust is handicapped by being compelled to temporarily combine with its competitors. Its stock is based upon the appraisal of all the plants which compose it at twice their real value, while the competing refineries have no such burdens to carry in the shape of watered stock or bonds which represent no earning capacity. At the present time the Standard Oil Company is the only vigorous trust, and it is so because it can undersell all competitors, and at the same time furnish a satisfactory article. In fact, it is the only trust in the country which is not showing signs of weakness.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling as to the liability of building and loan associations under the income tax law: First-Building and loan associations

when clearly exempt by the provisions of the income tax are not required to make any character of return. Second—Building and loan associations are exempt only when, by the character of their organization and the conduct of their business, they fall clearly within the specifled class of such exempt corporations des-

gnated by the law. The law exempts "building and loan associations which make loans only to their shareholders." Under the Commissioner's ruling such associations do not have to make any return at all under the law, while all associations that loan to persons not shareholders are liable to the tax and must make returns.

Uses of Literary Clubs.

In spite of the existence of the great num ber of Indianapolis clubs having a literary or other intellectual purpose, there is by no means a unanimity of opinion as to their unqualified benefits to the membership. Some even among the members are boldly declaring their belief that the preparation of elaborate "papers" on all sorts of subjects by people who are without special knowledge, but must gain their facts from encyclo pedias, and who have neither literary ability nor originality, is not edifying to the persons compelled to listen, nor of particular advantage to the writers. But, however opinions may differ on this question, there is no denying that clubs confer a benefit when they are the means of bringing distinguished specialists and men of genius here whom otherwise the public might not have the opportunity of meeting. The Contemporary Club has done much in this line, its list of entertainers during the past two or three years including many noted names, among them Professor Swing, Dr. Jordan, Harriet Hosmer, James Lane Allen, Washington Gladden, Professor Von Holst and Heinrich Hensoldt. These persons did not meet the general public, but the club membership being large, the advantage to the community from their lectures and readings has been widely felt. When such entertainments are offered without the restriction of club membership, the favor is, of course, greater. The Century Club recently did a graceful act in inviting its friends to listen to Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's happy delineations of life as he has seen it in all parts of the world. So well were the listeners pleased that another club, the Portfolio, in order to meet a demand, has engaged the same gentleman for a series of lectures, which will be open to all. The local columns describe the character of these, comment upon them not being pertinent here. A word about the man himself is not out of place, however, since he is a living refutation of the modern idea that in order to succeed in life each individual must devote his energies to following a single specialty. Mr. Smith combines successfully the varied qualifications that go to make a practical man of business, an artist, a litterateur, a reader whose skill is almost that of the actor, and a lecturer. In private life he is the head of a prosperous civil engineering firm, and attends strictly to its business for several months of the year. He became known to the public as an artist and illustrator before he began to write for publication and his "Colonel Carter" endeared him to his readers. Not every man can follow such a variety of occupations, because not every man is an all-around genjus, but Mr. Smith's career proves that a man of aesthetic tastes need not necessarily abandon their cultivation though he must spend the most of his time in the grind of professional work or in commercial pur-

A scientific lecturer before a workingman's club in Philadelphia says the cheapest gas for general manufacturing purposes is what is technically known as semi-water gas, and is made by injecting a continuous blast of air and steam mixed into a cupola furnace especially designed for the purpose, which is filled to a depth of from four feet to six feet with coal. One ton of coal will furnish between 120,000 and 150,000 cubic feet of semi-water gas, containing from 18,000,000 to 23,000,000 heat units. He does not mention the cost of this, but asserts that a good quality of illuminating gas can be put into the holder for 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. He predicts that the time is near when manufactured gas will be commonly used as fuel. All the facts go to show that the present profits on manufactured gas are enormous, and it is reasonably certain that even monopolies will be gradually forced to reduce their rates. If illuminating gas can be produced at a cost of 20 cents a thousand feet, a quality suitable for fuel must cost still less, and this makes the efforts of the Gas Trust in this city to establish a meter system and charge consumers 20 cents a thou-sand feet for the natural product the more preposterous. It will be time to talk of meters when natural gas gives out entirely.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is to try the woman's editorial experiment next. The novelty has pretty will worn off this sort of thing, which never did have muci to recommend it. There is nothing new in

anywhere on which they are not regularly mployed. The only thing the women' dition can do is to show the feminine norprofessional idea of the newspaper-in short, to exhibit the amateurishness of the amateurs. Most specimens of these papers that have come to hand are wonderfully constructed. There is a great run of essays, as if each contributor had taken the opportunity to work off an old club paper. A good many women discourse upon their scope of the decisions of the highest | pet hobbies, there is less gush and sentiment than might be expected, but a great lack of real news of the day. There is very little humor, the enterprise evidently resting with such weight upon the editors as to convey an impression of heaviness and solemnity to the reader who rashly dips into its pages. For it is safe to say that few take more than a dip-only those reading the sheet thoroughly who are respons-

ible for its contents. A Buffalo man is having a run of hard luck. Not long ago he became a defaulter to the bank of which he was cashier and was sent to the penitentiary for four years. His mother had died some years previously, leaving \$150,000 in trust to be paid to him only after his reform from certain habits of dissipation, which eventually led to his downfall. In case he did not reform the money was to go to his sister and in the event of her death to his wife. The sister died and the ex-cashier's wife got the money. She has also succeeded in getting a divorce and has married the thrifty lawyer who procured it for her. The man in prison has no lack of things to think about for the rest of his term, but they are hardly those things that tend to cheerfulness.

A New York paper expresses surprise over the fact that fashionable women who wore the garb of 1860 and earlier at a recent fancy dress party in that city did not lose their beauty. Why should they? The garb of 1860 may have been "extraordinary," as the writer says, but at the time it was worn pretty women doubtless looked pretty in it, as they do in the extraordinary garb of 1894. If the women of 1860 who wore enormous hoopskirts had caught sight of one with big sleeves they would probably have wondered how a fellow-creature could so disfigure her-

Professor McAdie, of the Washington Weather Bureau, says that the much-rid:culed lightning rod is very useful on buildings in the country, especially on hillsides, He has discovered that the height of an object makes no difference, as the bolt falls indiscriminately, regardless of the height of surrounding objects. There is no extra danger in standing under a tree or at an open window or door, or in getting into a feather bed, as lightning takes the path of the least atmospheric resistance.

Chess players on both sides of the Atlantic are much interested over the international match by cable between English and American players which began yesterday. Under the rules agreed upon ten players will constitute each team, and there will be a time limit of twenty moves an hour. On account of cable expenses, German notation of the moves is to be used.

A number of the Journal's religious exchanges are devoting a good deal of space to the communion cup question, the main point of discussion being whether or not there is really danger from microbes in the common cup. When microbes get mixed up with religion to this extent it looks as if a revival were badly needed.

The anti-toxin commission in New Orleans, where a pretty thorough trial of the new diphtheria treatment has been had, reports that in a total of one hundred cases treated there were eight deaths, a mortality of 121/2 per cent., against an average mortality of 36 per cent, in cases treated by the old process.

Neither the Astors nor the Vanderbilts can afford to make faces at each other on account of divorce scandals, but whether this thought brings unmixed comfort to the respective families may be considered doubt-

Lady Henry Somerset says the mission of the "new woman" is to be man's guide, counselor and helpmeet. Is there anything really new about that, or is Lady Somerset talking through her Paris hat?

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Easy Enough.

She-I should just like to see any man kiss me! Her-That is easy enough. Just keep your eyes open next time.

"I thought you were paying attentions to Willie Bright?" "I was, but he is too womanish in his ways for me. He thinks he ought to have a vote, same as a woman."

He Was Mique. Though a young man of football physique, His heart was exceedingly wique: While he much loved the maid.

He was so afraid. That he hadn't the courage to spique.

Insufficient Data. From the Plunkville Bugle: "If X. Y. Z. who wrote to us last week asking what was the proper mode in shaking hands, will inform us whether he contemplates going into society or politics, we think we may be able to give his question a satisfactory answer."

# LITERARY NOTES.

In England they call Bret Harte "the Dickens of the Sierras." It is reported that the title of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel will be "The Story of Bessie Costrell," and that it is a tale of English village life A copy of Shakespeare's "Jest Book." Singer's edition, containing nine unpublished and characteristic drawings by Thackeray, sold in London the other day

Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mrs. Burton Harrison will try to settle in the next number of the Ladies' Home Journal when the word "woman" and when the term "lady" should be employed. Miss Varina Jefferson Davis's novel, "The Veiled Doctor," which was announced some weeks ago, will be published by Messrs. Harper & Bros. Those who have seen the

manuscript describe the story as strong and original. There were 2.821 books by American writers manufactured in this country in 1894, 577 books by English and other foreign authors made here, and 1,086 books imported. The largest number of reprints was in fiction, 297, which falls far behind last year, when there were 824. The greatest

number of importations was in theology and religion, 262. In a letter to Edmund Gosse, written by Stevenson on the very day of his death. he says: "I was not born for age. \* \* \* I am a childless, rather bitter, very cleareyed, blighted youth." And at the end of the letter: "I have, in fact, lost the path that makes it easy and natural for you to descend the hill. I am going at it straight. And where I have got to go down it is a precipice."

Julian Hawthorne, the novelist, writes home from Jamaica, in the West Indies, that he is delighted with his island home and is raising sweet potatoes and cultivating literature at the same time. Hawthorne, unlike many of our literary men, can with-out flattery be termed a handsome type of a man, of liberal frame, with fine eyes, flow-ing hair and heavy mustache and a fine, cultivated air. He is about forty years

When he could not find his hat, says a correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette. writing about Dante Gabriel Ros used to say, "Sunk into the earth, by God." He never could find it, nor could any of his ed a sisterhood at Clewer, and he said,

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that Mr. Aubrey Beardsley is coming to America this spring-probably in April. Mr. Beardsley proposes to lecture upon his own peculiar theories of his own peculiar art. He tells the correspondent that he finds the studies for his women mainly at the St. James's restaurant, and that he considers the women whom he sees there—and who are all of one class—to be the most distinctive and interesting types of modern women to be found. H says: "These are the only women who dress well. They are the type of life to-day."

Some Catholic papers criticise Marion Crawford's serial story now running in the Century magazine and say that parts of it are an insult to Catholics. They particularly condemn his making the heroine a Carmelite nun, break her vows and elope with a Protestant physician. Mr. Crawford is said to be a Roman Catholic himself. Mr. Outlook is informed that the story, as Mr. Outlook is informed that the story, as printed so far in the Century, is true, except that the scene of the actual occurrence was in South America instead of in Italy. The nun who really escaped from a Carmelite convent with a Scotch surgeon, was the niece of a bishop. A skeleton was placed in her bed when it was fired instead of the story. f a body as in Mr. Crawford's After much suffering the surgeon and his wife reached the seacoast and were taker aboard an English vessel, whence they sailed to Scotland and lived for many years in Edinburgh. The part of Mr. Crawford's story still to appear, portraying the punishment visited upon the pair ing the punishment visited for their sin, is imaginary.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Both the Empress Eugenie and the Princess of Wales have property in France which they hold in other names. During the past year Lady Henry Somerset attended 115 meetings and 27 conferences, traveled over 8,000 miles and spoke in twenty

Susan B. Anthony says that she has not slept at home for the past four years, Working in the cause of suffrage must be the severest form of feminine labor yet Out of 343,000 young men who drew lots

for the conscription last year in France

20,000 could neather read nor write, and a further number of 55,000 could only just read Mr. Marion Crawford has been interviewed for McClure's Magazine, and says that he wrote a part of "Mr. Isaacs" at the house of his aunt, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in Newport.

Mrs. Eva Wilder Broadhead, known in literature as Eva Wilder McGlasson, and who is now enjoying a wedding trip on and about the Mediterranean, is said to be the youngest established magazinist in the

Lord Burton has recently given a \$320,000 town hall to Burton-on-Trent. He and his father, the late Michael Bass, have already spent over \$850,000 on buildings for the town. Lord Burton is the Bass of Rawlinson, the famous Babylonian au-

thority on cuneiform inscriptions, was not a graduate of any college or university, His scholastic education was derived from a small institution at Ealing, a small town In Paris it is said that France is now governed really by the President's daughter Mile. Lucie Faure, who has already been

nicknamed Mile. Lucifer. She is clever, ambitious and determined, rules her family completely, and has published a book. Mr. A. G. Williams, a wealthy stock owner and mine operator of Greenbries county, West Virginia, who is in Washington, has long white hair and whiskers, and has frequently been mistaken for Santa Clause. In his own State he is quite a character, and lives in a dense forest on the

op of a mountain. Secretary of State Gresham has accepted an invitation from the Grant Birthday Association of Galena to deliver the annual address on Grant's birthday, April 27. A feature that will lend especial interest to the anniversary celebration this year will be the presentation and unveiling of the large painting of Lee's surrender, executed by Thomas Nast.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, it is said, has a very valuable collection of souvenirs of the Columbian Exposition. She chose, as far as it was possible to do so, a representative service of dishes from every foreign nation exhibiting at the fair. There are the bone dishes of the Esquimau, the carved wood of the Swiss, the cloisonne, the china porcelain, the Sevres, the Dresden, etc. This collection is of the kind to be of interest to lovers of the rare, the curious or the

Henry Labouchere suggests some new possibilities of hypnotism. "Many who have to travel, hate traveling; they might in future," he says, "be hypnotised and laid in a train like dead meat, with a label on their backs indicating their destination. Those, too, who suffer from sea sickness might be hypnotised, and only awakened at the end of the voyage. A poor man ou of work, owing to frost or some such cause, and finding himself and his family without food, might have himself and his family hypnotised until the frost is over."

"I'm strictly in it," the merchant cried, "Modern methods alone I've tried. Competition is paralyzed, And all because I've advertised." -Detroit Free Press.

Did you ever stop to think, Just before you took a drink, That the time may some day come When you'll be a blear-eyed bum? Once, like you, just took a "nip."

-Kansas City Journal. Trolley-lalla, Lucy, Trolley-lalla-loo! Did you see me smash the cab, And cut that kid in two? Just step on the crossing, inger longer, Lucy, till I Put a head on you!

-New York Press. SHREDS AND PATCHES. Two dinners and a postoffice seems to have

Compliments to Mr. Reed, and the Democrats have a billion dollar Congress of their Blobbs-Why do you call one of your relatives "Aunt" and the other "Awnt?" Slobbs-Well, the other has money .- Atlanta

been the net price of Senator Hill .- Detroit

It may be a trifle late for the remark, but the net used by Count Castellane to catch his bride was the coronet .- Pittsburg Chron-It is becoming more apparent every day

that the successful bank robber is the one who draws a salary from the institution. Chicago Post. Without self-denial it is impossible to carry the conviction of our own sincerity to the hearts of those whom we seek to save.

assist a man in his trouble until he has admitted that he has brought it on himself.

-Atchison Globe. The wise man never lets spring beguile him into swapping his snow shoes for a palmetto fan and a ticket to the picnie.-At-

There are some good people who will not

"Does your mother know your route?" was the question of a girl to her friend, who had confided to her the plans of her elopeent.-Detroit Free Press Barber-You ought to know the man-he ives down the street. Customer-Smoothfaced man? Barber (contemptuously)-No;

ie shaves himself.-Puck. The onion is found when analyzed to consist of ninety-one parts water. Think what a majestic vegetable it would be if it were all onion.—Chicago Tribune. This is "the theory and practice of medicine." · You look sick and try to tell the doctor what ails you. He looks wise and tries

to give you a remedy.-Puck. It is said to be impossible to obtain a divorce in Oklahoma now until the applicant has been a resident of the Territory forty-With \$250,000 a year and the privilege of renarrying, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt might easy secure a French count for her secureband.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

All Right Now.

JOYS AND SORROWS OF OBSCURITY. Obscurity is "a condition, not a theory " "It hurts too bad to laugh at it," and when we are old enough to feel its sting we are "too old to cry." And for this fact of ohscurity I am disposed to think that the most of us are generally to blame, If a man is conscious of ability he ought to obey our Savior's requirement, "Hide not your light under a bushel, but put it on a candlestick that it may light the whole house." If a man persists in settling down at the cross-roads in Wayback township he will have forgetfulness for his lot. One of the finest intellects Indiana ever saw was the late Senator Daniel D. Pratt. Suppose, instead of leaving Indianapolis in 1836 to spend life in a little village of five hundred people, and which he never lived to see number seventy-five hundred, he had stayed at the capital. How much more life would have been worth to him and to the world! The place for a man to be is "in among the throngs of men." This running away from opportunity and hiding your head like an ostrich, in the sand is the quickest and most effective way to cultivate obscurity. It costs the seeker after fame no more effort to get into the capital city newspapers than into the two rival organs of the remotest village, with the result in the one case of ten thousand readers and in the other of a hundred It largely depends on the way one starts in life whether he or she will remain in the shade or get up near the music and the electric lights. If a young man voluntarily takes a back seat the world will let him enjoy his solitude all to himself and straightway forget him in favor of an inferior man who has the courage to set him

The sorrows of obscurity are endless-its joys can be told on our fingers. Who knows or cares for the great unknown who do the world's drudgery-who hew the wood and carry the water? It is amazing how namelessly vast is this army of the useful unknown. What private or petty officer in the gigantic armies of Napoleon, and who fought in his tremendous campaigns, has handed his name down to us? Ninety per cent-yea, 99-of the brave men who make up a great army, are never heard of. Collectively, we speak respectfully and gratefully of them-personally they are, alas! in history's estimate, only "food for powder." Thousands, yea hundreds of millions, perish for no other apparent purpose than to make a pathway out of their torn and agonized bodies for some successful captain to ride over it rough-shod to fame.

self up in front.

But this is not the worst of obscurity's sorrows. We have millions of singers without songs-millions of painters without art, millions of great splendid people who lack the gift of expression.

"Alas, for those who never sing, But die with all their music in them." The heart of the great army of plain

people has a depth and wideness in it like the depth and wideness of the sea. But who knows anything about them? The people, until less than one hundred and twenty years ago, were an unknown element in the great world's history. Throne and altar, for unnumbered ages, have been in an organized conspiracy to crush down and luxuriate upon the unpaid toil and merit of the great unknown masses of obscure common people. Only a trifle over a century ago was this fearful abuse broken by that most tremendous event in human history-the French Revolution. I have always had, and still have a foregiving side for the great masses of France who rose in their blind and furious rage and cut the throats of the royal lice and prostitutes, and those Christless priests who for centuries had robbed them and lived in outrageous debauch upon their poverty and hunger. Louis Capet and Marie Antoinette. and their flunkies, got no more than they deserved. The world in 1792 needed some royal blood-letting. It was in 1789-95 that the power of the great obscure-the plain people-first made itself felt. While no one justifies the French reign of terror, yet it had its good results, and one of them was the girdle of republics that now clasps the happy circle of hands and hearts and the whole earth with their songs of "Peace on earth and good will towards man."

One of the bitterest of human trials is for the obscure man conscious of superior merit, but without the tact or force necessary to make such merit known; is to see the warm and cheerful rooms peopled by those less talented than himself, and hear their happy laughter, but alas! obscurity shuts him out. He sees his intellectual and moral inferiors blandly smile and mockingly say, "Too late, ye cannot enter in." Looking to the shining palaces which decorate the golden heights of success he finds every hall "thronged with suitors and opening only to the golden keys" of notoriety or accident. Well, it is a hard lesson for the modest to learn. But it must be mastered-this lesson of how to elbow-how to toady-how to cheek it-otherwise the penalty is obscurity.

It is a constant subject of homily what mean men intellectually and morally, in this great republic of ours, foist themselves in conspicuous offices, yet so it is. One can go out upon Washington street any pleasant afternoon and pick out 320 able men as are to-day in the lower House of Congress-the remaining twenty-five could, perhaps, be found in the city, but not upon the streets. Reflecting upon these well-known facts, one cannot help thinking that Madame Roland made a mistake when, looking up from her scaffold at the great bronze column of liberty, she did not say: "O Brass! what crimes are committed in thy name." For who were her murderers except the great brass pieces. Robespierre, Danton and Marat, who by sheer impudence seized the power of France and murdered her Gironde?

Let us turn for a moment the other page. Obscurity is not without its joys. What cares the happy, bare-foot boy, with his cheeks of tan, for "the prison cells of pride" of his rich brother boy riding in his carriage? What care the poor for the rich man's luxuries? A good strong stomach that can digest anything-sleep that mocks at doctors' rules-has as good a time as those pampered children of luxury. As goed sleep can be got out of a corn-shuck shake-down as a gilded ten-post bed with velvet and pearl curtains and eiderdown covers. "Where ignorance is bliss, what folly to be wise." If one does not know any better, what is odds about learning or luxury We, the great army virorum obscurorum, have a good time after all. We don't care a pin for pomp, or culture, or snobbery, or upstartdom. We obscure folks have the immense advantage of joying in simple joys. It is the compound and complex joys which kill. Pure air, pure water, good health, innocence, cheerfulness, laughter, cost nothing. Music and the joys of the drama, and, above all, "the open vision," are free to the obscure as well as to the famous. Such, however, is the perversity of the human mind that it cannot be satisfied with these highest of earthly joys, but must needs get red and gray chasing sports which kill. Are the four hundred of Indianapolis happier than the shining colored contingent of Bucktown? Notoriety is a thorn in the flesh. And yet the whole human race run after these nettles and straws, and die of grief if they don't get that which, when auquired, is not only unnecessary, but a burden which positively embitters life. They all cost more than they come to. Behind the throne sits its Nemesis exacting 'its price. The unseen power behind that daily emands of its growned victim its remorseless compensation never visits the obscure

Nature, after all, has evened up matters ar more accurately than we give her credit